duced to nine (Man. Conch., V, 1883, p. 97). Adding a distinct Australian species to the latter estimate, the genus will stand thus (synonyms in italics).

HARPA Bolten, 1798 = *Harpa* Lamarck, 1799.
H. harpa Linné, 1758 = *H. nobilis* Lam., 1822.
H. costata Linné, 1758 = *H. imperialis* Lam., 1822.
H. major Bolten, 1798 = *H. ventricosa* Lam., 1822.
H. davidis Bolten, 1798 = { *H. articularis* Lam., 1822. / *H. conoidalis* Lam., 1822.
H. doris Bolten, 1788 = *H. rosea* Lam., 1822.
H. amouretta Bolten, 1798 = *H. minor* Lam., 1822.
H. cancellata Bolten, 1798 = *H. striata* Lam., 1822.
H. crenata Swainson, 1822.
H. gracilis Broderip. and Sowerby, 1829.
H. punctata Verco, 1896.

MOLLUSKS OF WELLESLEY ISLAND AND VICINITY, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

BY FRANK C. BAKER.

Several years ago the writer spent two weeks at Thousand Island Park, and a collection of the mollusks of the nearby region was made. Local lists from this part of New York State are lacking, and the following catalogue may be of interest for this reason. The localities where collections were made are as follows, all being in Jefferson County, N. Y.:

1. Goose Island, near Wellesley Island.
2. South Bay, Wellesley Island.
3. Blind Bay, New York shore.
4. Watson's Point, Wellesley Island.
5. Thousand Island Park, Wellesley Island.
6. Lake Waterloo, Wellesley Island.

The Thousand Islands lie in the head of the St. Lawrence at the outlet of Lake Ontario. Wellesley Island is one of the large islands. It is high and rocky, the rocks being granitic. It is well wooded over a rolling surface, with here and there a pond or swamp.

PELECYPODA.

Lampsilis ventricosa (Barnes), Station 2, rare.
Lampsilis radiata (Dillwyn). Stations 1, 2, common.
Anodonta marginata (Say). Station 2, common.
Unio nasutus (Say). Stations 1, 2, common.
Unio complanatus (Solander). Stations 1, 2, common.

GASTROPODA.

Campeloma decisum (Say). Station 6, rare.
Campeloma integrum obesum (Lewis). Stations 2, 3, rare.
Valvata lewisii (Currier). Station 2, rare.
Bythinia tentaculata (Linn.), Station 5, common.
Goniobasis livescens (Menke). Stations 2, 6, common.
Physa gyrina (Say). Station 5, common.
Planorbis trivolvis (Say). Stations 2, 4, 6, common.
Planorbis binneyi (Tryon). Station 2, common.
Planorbis bicarinatus (Say). Station 2, common.
Planorbis campanulatus (Say). Stations 2, 4, 6, common.
Planorbis parvus (Say). Station 5, rare.
Planorbis hirsutus (Gould). Station 5, common.
Segmentina armigera (Say). Stations 2, 6, common.
Lymnæa stagnalis appressa (Say). Stations 2, 3, common.
Galba palustris (Müller). Stations 2, 5, 6, common.
Strobilops labyrinthica (Say). Station 4, not common.
Bifidaria contracta (Say). Station 5, common.
Succinea ovalis (Say). Station 5, common.
Succinea retusa (Lea). Stations 4, 5, common.
Polygyra tridentata (Say). Station 5, common.
Polygyra albolabris (Say). Station 5, common.
Polygyra fraterna (Say). Stations 4, 5, common.
Circinaria concava (Say). Station 4, not common.
Vitrea hammonis (Ström). Stations 4, 5, common.
Vitrea indentata (Say). Station 5, common.
Euconulus fulvus (Müll). Station 4, rare.
Zonitoides arboreus (Say). Stations 4, 5, common.
Agriolimax campestris (Binney). Station 5, common.
Philomycus carolinensis (Bosc.). Station 5, rare.
Pyramidula alternata (Say). Stations 4, 5, common.
Helicodiscus parallelus (Say). Station 4, common.